

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received AUG 27 1986

date entered

OCT 6 1986

1. Name

historic North Dakota Agricultural College

and/or common North Dakota State University District (Preferred)

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet.

N/A not for publication

city, town Fargo

N/A vicinity of

state North Dakota

code 38

county Cass

code 017

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name State of North Dakota

street & number Capitol Building

city, town Bismarck

vicinity of N/A

state North Dakota

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cass County Courthouse, Register of Deeds

street & number N/A

city, town Fargo

state North Dakota 58103

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Standing Structures Survey of Fargo has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date Summer, 1982

N/A federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records State Historical Society

city, town Bismarck

state North Dakota

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The North Dakota State University Historic District comprises a large portion of the original 1891 campus. The nomination includes twelve buildings and two objects which contribute and seven buildings which do not contributing to the significance of the district. The chronology of the campus falls into three periods 1890-1910, 1911-1948, 1949-present. Among eight surviving buildings from the first generation of campus construction, six are of pivotal importance, four of which are executed in the classical revival style. The district contains six buildings and two objects dating from the period 1910 to 1949. The two objects, the entrance gates at the southeast corner of the campus which frame the remnants of the original campus drive past Old Main, and a memorial statue to Bjornstjerne Bjornson, are visual markers of boundaries and historic associations in the district. The district also contains five non-contributing buildings erected since 1949.

The district comprises some thirty-five acres lying predominantly in the SE quarter of the SE quarter of Section 36, Fargo Township (T.140N., R.49W.). It is bounded on the east by North University Drive and on the south by Twelfth Avenue North. These roads are also the east and south boundaries of Section 36. The district is bounded on the west by buildings along West College Street and on the north by northerly and southerly jogs along Administrative Avenue and Campus Avenue.

In the southern portion of the district, a curved avenue framed by elm trees runs in an approximate semi-circular drive from the old entrance gates at the northwest corner of North University Drive and Twelfth Avenue North to approximately where West College Street now joins Twelfth Avenue North (see Map 1). This drive, now seeded in grass, passes between (#1) Old Main, (#2) Old Engineering, and (#3) South Engineering to the north and (#5) Putnam Hall to the south. It exits the campus east of (#4) Minard Hall where West College Street now joins Twelfth Avenue North. Administrative Avenue enters the campus on the east at North University Drive, passing (#6) Ceres Hall on the north and (#1) Old Main on the south and swings north in a gentle curve to join Campus Avenue and south to join West College Street. The early remaining campus buildings (#1-6) are clustered along the original curved drive, now a pedestrian path, and Administrative Avenue.

The district is generally restricted to pedestrian traffic by plan. Vehicular traffic is now restricted to West College Street, Administrative Avenue, and Campus Avenue. The exceptions are: short term street parking at (#14) the library and (#11) Churchill Hall; loading zones for service vehicles at each building; and a small parking lot east of (#13) the Health Center. This lot until the Summer, 1982, was the site of "Festival Hall," the old drill hall. Large parking areas for student/staff and visitors are located north and west of the district in the post-World War II areas of the campus.

The district contains the mature plantings and landscaping on campus. When the site for the campus was acquired in 1890, 1 1/2 miles northwest of downtown Fargo, thousands of trees were planted on the treeless flat tall-grass prairie during the 1891-92 season.¹ The early landscaping of the campus was the work of C. B. Waldron, professor of agriculture, horticulture, and landscape gardening, assisted by H. W. McArdle.² Early plantings along the campus drives included maple, poplar and elm, to which

1 J. W. Worst, "The North Dakota Agricultural College, "The Record", May, June, July, 1904, p.5.

2 Hunter, p. 48.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	1891-1931	Builder/Architect	various
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The North Dakota State University district contains a concentration of examples of the work of Fargo's finest practicing architects between the years 1890 and 1949. The work of William C. Albrant, the Hancock Brothers, Milton Earl Beebe, Orff and Joralemon, and William F. Kurke can be found scattered from Montana to Minnesota, but is nowhere concentrated altogether as at the North Dakota State University campus. In addition, these campus buildings are associated with the University's achievements in education, research, and agricultural science, the effects of which were felt far beyond the Red River Valley.

North Dakota achieved statehood in 1889. Anxious to take advantage of the 1862 Morrill Act, supplemented by the Hatch Act of 1887 and the second Morrill Act of 1890, the state legislature established a "peoples college" and experiment station for the sons and daughters of North Dakota farmers at Fargo in 1890. North Dakota had already established a college, which became the University of North Dakota, at Grand Forks in 1883. University of North Dakota was modelled on the classical four year colleges whose traditional mission had been to prepare students for teaching, preaching, law, and medicine.

During the 1890 academic year, the new Agricultural College took up quarters in the basement of a building at Fargo College, a Congregational institution, operated since 1882. Meanwhile, the Board of Trustees located the campus on Section 36, Fargo township. The land was poorly drained prairie a mile and a half northwest of the Fargo business district. It had been badly tilled by neighboring farmers who held various leases. Two of the lessees were brought out; the Board came into possession of the southern half of Section 36 on April 18, 1891, and began erection of (#1) College Hall, now "Old Main," with a state appropriation of \$25,000.¹⁷ Plans for the building were drawn by the Hancock Brothers, Fargo architects since 1882. (#1) College Hall is one of only a few structures in Fargo done in the Richardsonian Romanesque style and the only intact survivor.

When the faculty and student body moved into College Hall on January 1, 1892, the new building housed all the instruction, faculty, and students under one roof. As mandated by state and federal laws, the courses of instruction were threefold: (1) a winter course in common school subjects and agriculture for working farm students; (2) a preparatory course for students desiring to eventually enter the regular four year course of study; and (3) a regular four year course of study in liberal arts with an emphasis on agriculture and mechanic arts.¹⁸ As with most of the land grant institutions in the new states of the west, the faculty, of necessity, concentrated on pre-college instruction in the early years. The public service mission of the college was accomplished through the Experiment Station.

The wave of building construction on the campus followed the construction of Old Main

17 H. E. Stockbridge, President, "North Dakota Agricultural College, First Biennial Report of the Faculty," 1891, pp. 5-7.

18 Ibid.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 36 acres

Quadrangle name Fargo North, N. Dak.-Minn. 1959

Quadrangle scale 7.5'

UTM References photo revised 1971 and 1976

A

14	667770	5195135
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

14	667760	5195700
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

14	667415	5195525
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D

14	667350	5195230
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E

14	667480	5195130
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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
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state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Norene A. Roberts

organization Historical Research, Inc.

date 11/5/82

street & number 5535 Richmond Curve

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city or town Minneapolis

state Minnesota 55410

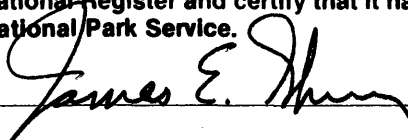
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

James E. Sperry
State Historic Preservation Officer signature

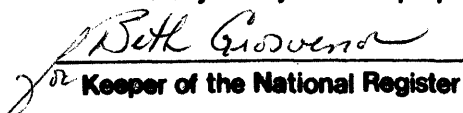


title State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota)

date 8/22/1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register


Keeper of the National Register

date 10/6/86

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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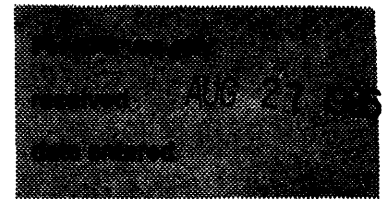
1

#2. LOCATION

T140N, R49W, Section 36 portion of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ an irregular pattern along the west side of North University Avenue, the north side of 12th Avenue North, and portions of both sides of West College Street, Administration Avenue, and Campus Avenue on the North Dakota State University Campus.

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS:

A Historic Sites Survey for Fargo, North Dakota, R. L. Ramsay, 1878-1979. On File: State Historical Society of N. D., Bismarck, N. D.

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flowering shrubs and fruit trees were later added. The college grounds also served the useful purpose of demonstrating to prairie farmers the feasibility and beauty of growing a variety of ornamental plantings hearty to North Dakota. The double row of elms which frame the old campus drive past Old Main and the elms south of Administration Avenue which dot the lawns between the older buildings are currently the most mature trees on the campus. These trees distinguish the district from the newer areas of the campus north and west of Administration Avenue.

The current appearance of the district dates from the late 1940s. Rapid growth in enrollment, generous appropriations for new building construction, and increasing campus congestion forced administrators to address the questions of an overall campus plan. An early campus study in 1921, modified slightly in 1922 by Minneapolis landscape architects Morrell and Nicholas, had been followed only insofar as the locations for (#9) Morrill Hall (1922), (#11) Churchill Hall (1930), and (#12) the Field House (1931). This plan called for razing (#1) Old Main and (#5) Putnam Hall (see Map 2) and erecting future buildings around a horse-shoe shaped quadrangle. The 1922 campus plan would have left intact (#8) Horticulture (then, the Dairy Building), (#7) Ladd Hall, and (#4) Minard.³ In the fall of 1947, a campus committee under then President John H. Longwell rejected the 1922 plan in favor of another Morrell and Nicholas plan which called for shifting the center of campus activities northward to accommodate campus growth for the next half-century. This plan was adopted in the following ways (see Map 3): the Dakota Athletic field and stadium were moved to a state well north of (#12) the Field House. Three post-World War II buildings were located according to the 1947 plan: (#15) the President's House, (#20) Agricultural Engineering, and (#14) the new library.⁴ As planned in 1947, the main campus drive was carpeted in grass and turned into a pedestrian entrance.⁵ Although slated for removal, (#2) Old Engineering and (#3) South Engineering (dotted lines on Map 3) still remain. Around the large treeless quadrangle created from moving the athletic field; Dinan Hall (1952); and the Family Life Center (1976) have been erected (see Map 1). These buildings are not within the district boundaries.

With the final building location plan in place, the ensuing improvements to the grounds have beautified the campus. Paving of the campus drives began in 1951.⁶ Traffic regulations gave pedestrians the right of way and limited vehicles to 15 m.p.h.⁷ A 310 acre tract of land west of Section 36 was donated to the college in 1947 by Fargo citizens, thus relieving congestion and space demands in the older sections of the campus.⁸ New landscaping including foundation plantings, boulevard trees, and beds of

3 President Longwell Papers, Institute for Regional Studies, North Dakota State University, Fargo.

4 "Landscape Studies Indicate Future Scope of NDAC Campus, Grounds, and Streets," NDAC Alumni Review, Vol. X, No. 8 (September 1948) p. 4.

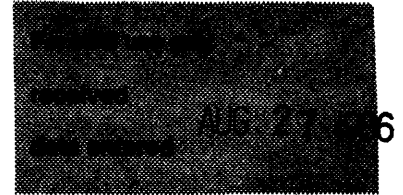
5 NDAC Alumni Review, Vol XI, No. 4 (May 1949).

6 NDAC Alumni Review, Vol. XIII, No. 1 (September 1951), p. 2.

7 NDAC Alumni Review, Vol. XI, No. 6 (October 1949), p. 1.

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annual and perennial flowers, was undertaken in the late 1950s by the Buildings and Grounds Department after a 1957 tornado destroyed and damaged many of the trees. New trees planted after the tornado included a thousand evergreens donated by an alumnus.⁹

The North Dakota State University district contains nineteen buildings in addition to the main entrance gates, the original campus drive, and the memorial to Bjornstjerne Bjornson (see Map 1).

Contributing Buildings of Pivotal Importance to the District (all corresponding photos listed on cont. page 17)

1. College Hall-Old Main (1891): Richardsonian Romanesque; 2 1/2 stories with raised basement; buff brick with base and trim of Duluth brownstone; clock tower/turret at the southeast corner; recessed triple-arched main entrance arcade facing south. Hancock Brothers, architects.
2. Mechanical Building (Mechanic Arts) - Old Engineering (1893): Simplified Rectilinear;¹⁰ two stories; yellow brick, jack-arch window lintels, bellcast deeply overhung roof, symmetrical facade, recessed entrance facing southwest. Orff and Joralemon, architects.
3. South Engineering (1907): Classical Revival, three stories; light brown pressed brick with trim of rough brown sandstone; Palladian window treatment with projecting central entrance pavilion; gable hipped roof with pedimented gables and dormers; rusticated raised basement; dentilled and bracketted cornices; brownstone Tuscan columns flanking front south facing entry; rusticated corner pilasters with sandstone capitals. Milton Earl Beebe, architect.
4. Science Hall-Minard (1901, 1917-18, 1930): Classical Revival. Originally planned to be built in three stages as building funds became available, the south wing was erected in 1901 from plans by William C. Albrant, Fargo. It is two stories above a raised basement, yellow brick American bond, with sandstone trim, red grout, red brick pilasters and beltcourses; and semi-circular bays at the center of each facade. Following the death in 1905 of Albrant, the central portion was erected in 1917-18 from plans by Frederick W. Keith. The 1917-18 addition has a central entry terminating in a gable with returned eaves and a Palladian window. The central entry facing east is flanked with engaged pilasters decorated with an egg and dart motif with pressed metal Roman ionic capitals. It is yellow brick with Bedford stone trim. Science hall was completed in 1930 with the addition of the north wing from plans by William F. Kurke, who generally followed the proportions,

8 NDAC Alumni Review, Vol. X, No. 1 (December 1947), p.3.

9 Hunter, p. 202.

10 For a definition of the style see Hasbrouck and Sprague,
A Survey of Historic Architecture in the Village of Oak Park,

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seim-circular bays, and details of the original 1901 building.

5. Carnegie Library-Putnam Hall (1904-05): Classical Revival, built on a Greek Cross plan, one story above raised basement of yellow brick, brick corner quoining, and sandstone trim. Windows on sides and rear have jack-arched lintels and keystones. Roof is surmounted by a small cupola; north facing entry uses sandstone Tuscan column di-style in antis. Metal cornice is heavily dentilled around pedimented gables. William C. Albrant, architect.
6. Ceres Hall (1910): Classical Revival, three stories and full story attic. Yellow brick with sandstone trim, jack-arch lintels and keystones over second story windows; sandstone sills and belt courses; symmetrical facade with two off-center projecting four story tower/entrances. Roman Ionic capitals atop engaged pilasters on south and west facades. Hancock Brothers, architects.

Other Buildings, Sites, and Objects Contributing to the Character of the District

7. Third Chemistry Building-Ladd Hall (1909-10): Collegiate Gothic, three stories; dark red Hebron brick laid in a Flemish bond, yellow rough sandstone foundation and trim; slightly crenelated parapet and four story central tower. Designed to house the Chemistry Department after a fire destroyed the second chemistry building in 1909. It was the first campus structure to deviate from the light brick and the first of fire-proof construction. "Plans were drawn to suit the ideals of Professor Ladd" of the Chemistry Department who oversaw the design of the building for the convenience and operation of his department. The fourth floor of the tower was designed to house self-recording meteorological instruments.¹¹ Probably designed by Haxby and Gillespie, architects.¹²
8. Dairy-Horticulture (1913): Two stories; red Hebron brick, stylized chevrons at running course at windows lintels; chamfered brick cornice with stone coping. Cut stone block foundation, symmetrical facade with west facing front entry. K. O. Tompt, architect.
9. Agricultural Hall-Morrill Hall (1922): Designed to fit the new 1921 campus plan, Morrill Hall originally was built to house all of the agricultural faculty except Dairy and Poultry under one roof; three stories above raised basement, symmetrical facade; Flemish bond red brick, stone trim at water table, sills, and balcony over

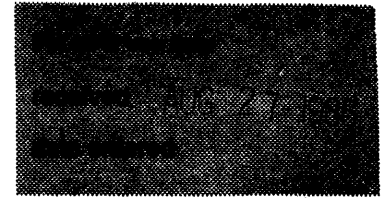
Illinois, 1974.

11 "The New Chemistry Building," The Weekly Spectrum, April 12, 1912, p.1.

12 See 11th Biennial Report, North Dakota Agricultural College, November, 1912, pp. 318-19. The itemized state appropriations listed those for Chemistry and Ceres, and appear to list the chemistry building first with line item #629 to Haxby and Gillespie and Ceres Hall second with line item #651 to Hancock Brothers.

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front east-entry; arched grouped third story windows; overhanging tile roof. Keith and Kurke, architects. During 1929-30, a large north wing oriented east-west to the rear of Morrill Hall was constructed from plans by William F. Kurke.

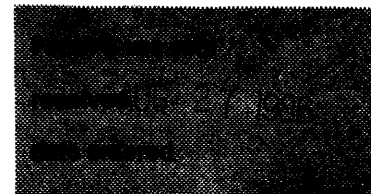
10. Alba Bales House-Home Management Lab (1922): Colonial Revival; two story red brick; three gabled dormers in front gable; east facing central door with side-lights under wooden projecting portico with wrought iron balustrade and free-standing Tuscan columns; wood dentilled frieze. Designed by the Department of Agriculture, North Dakota State University.
11. Men's Dormitory-Churchill Hall (1930-31): Collegiate Gothic, tapestry yellow brickwork; crenelated parapet, paired arched windows on projecting bays, stone cornice and tracery at south-facing front entry. William F. Kurke, architect.
12. Field House-Physical Education (1931): Art Moderne; four stories; yellow brick in American bond; south facing projecting front entry is gabled with three-part arcade faced with stylized Art Moderne brick patterns and recessed entry. Brick piers flank the front entry and terminate in marble bases. Over the front entry is a large stone plaque inset with a carved stone bison in profile (the mascot from team sports at North Dakota State University). Decorative stone and brick bands run along the top of the second story windows. A decorative zig-zag brick pattern follows below the gable line at the roof. The east and west sides of the building are divided into six bays by brick buttresses dividing each bay into two story-tall arched windows in pairs. Braseth and Houkom, architects.
16. Campus Gates (1912-13): Mark Keller, 1912 graduate of the college, spearheaded the student fund drive to erect a fitting entrance at the southeast corner of the campus to frame the old campus drive. The gates consist of red brick piers trimmed in stone, and wrought iron gates fabricated by Haile Chisolm, campus blacksmith.¹³
17. Bjornson Memorial Obelisk (campus dedication in 1904): One of a handful of public statuary erected in the upper mid-west by Herman Fjelde, Norwegian-born Fargo physician, to commemorate Norwegian immigrant heritage. The "bauta sten" to Bjornstjerne Bjornson was the first of the Fjelde inspired statues erected between 1903 and Fjelde's death in 1918 to commemorate the cultural ties between Norway and Red River Valley. Bjornson was a poet, playwright, and ardent Norwegian nationalist and social critic in the late nineteenth century before Norway's independence in 1905. A "bauta" is a shaft of stone similar to those used by Vikings to commemorate chieftans. The bronze head of Bjornson, set into the "bauta," was executed by Sigvald Asbjornsen, Norwegian sculptor. The memorial was dedicated on the campus in 1904.¹⁴

¹³ Ben Barrett, n.d., n.p.

¹⁴ Smemo, 1977-78, p.4.

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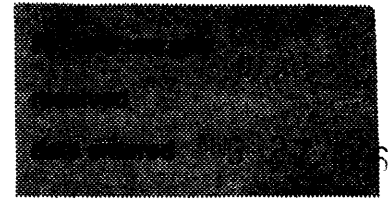
Non-contributing Buildings in the District

13. C. I. Nelson Center (1939): An uncluttered one story red brick Prairie Style building with low-pitched deeply overhung hipped roof. Front entry rises above roof line to form a slab punctuated by a south-facing front entry flanked by four-part horizontal windows. Student health fees and W.P.A. monies financed this \$25,000 building. Paul Jones, architect, construction supervised by T. L. Hanson, head of the Department of Architecture.¹⁵
14. Library (1949): Modern style; two stories; yellow Hebron brick; ribbon windows with dark grey polished marble panels; facing north on east side of West College Street. William F. Kurke, architect. An addition to the rear (south) along North Twelfth Avenue was added in 1978, and included a new north-facing entry and a twenty-four hour study room.
15. President's House (1949): A two story Colonial Revival building facing east on North University Drive. Red wire-faced brick forms the facade beneath the gabled roof. Front door has side lights and fan-shaped windows in north and south end gables. A hipped roof attached double garage with cupola faces north on north side. William F. Kurke, architect.
18. Dunbar Hall (1964): Attached by skyway to Ladd Hall, Dunbar is a red brick three-story building in American bond with stone trim and a central 3 1/2 story central tower which echoes the tower on Ladd Hall; facing west on West College Street north of Ladd Hall. It houses physical and natural sciences. Richard Elken, architect.
19. Burgum Hall (1961): Modern style; three stories, a women's dormitory erected on the old part of campus southeast of Putnam Hall. Yellow wire-faced brick compatible with surrounding buildings; an arched-roofed commons room projects to the east of the rectangular dormitory structure. Johnson and Lightowler, architects.
20. Agricultural Engineering (1950): A red brick, American bond, functional building; two stories; facing west on West College Street south of Ladd Hall. Artificial stone trim. A major rear two story addition dates from 1961. Architect unknown. The style and massing of this building is typical of campus buildings outside the district.
21. Powerhouse (1904): Located east of service drive and west of W. College Street behind Minard Hall, the powerhouse contains a tall chimney, a red brick structure, which forms a visual landmark within and without the campus. The building portion

¹⁵ Hunter, pp. 172-173.

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varies in height from two to four stories. New alterations and additions, largely on the north and east sides, are faced with vertically ridged metal panels. Architect and builder are unknown.

The nineteen buildings in the district are well-maintained and in excellent condition, except for (#2) Old Engineering which appears to have had little money expended on upkeep in recent years. For example, settling has occurred on the second floor front facade to that the windows no longer seal properly. Its demolition has been scheduled since 1947. All other buildings are being preserved by the administration through general upkeep.

Nearly all the buildings in the district have had interior alterations as the functions of the buildings were altered and adapted to the growing needs of the university. However, there are few alterations which mar the exterior appearance of the buildings. The most noticeable exterior change to some buildings in the district is the replacement of original double-hung windows in favor of anodized windows and colored wood panel infill on the top half of windows on the following buildings: (#9) Morrill Hall in May, 1980; (#11) Churchill Hall in 1980; (#4) Minard Hall ca. 1963-65; (#7) Ladd Hall in 1967; (#12) Old Field House in 1980. (#1) Old Main retains its original windows, but has aluminum storm windows. Anodized steel and glass entries or new doors have been installed at (#5) Putnam Hall; (#1) Old Main; (#6) Ceres Hall; and (#9) Morrill Hall.¹⁶ These changes have been made to save energy and do not constitute a serious alteration which detracts from the district.

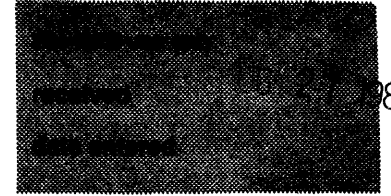
Interior alterations have been many, but an attempt has been made over the years by administrators to retain as much original woodwork as possible. A representative case in point is (#5) Putnam Hall. Putnam Hall was built as a Carnegie Library for the campus in 1904-05. When the new library (#14) was built, Putnam was converted to use by the Music Department. The original quarter sawn oak woodwork is still in place. The two reading rooms on the main floor were altered with acoustical tile on walls and ceilings in 1950 and converted to listening rooms. The stacks on the main floor were converted to faculty office space. During 1982, the Music Department moved to new quarters in the newly constructed Reineke Fine Arts Center. Putnam Hall has been readied for the Business Department this past summer. The basement, which originally contained two cloak rooms, two toilet rooms, two storerooms, and two literary society rooms became in 1982 twenty offices for the Business faculty. A below-grade handicapped ramp and new entry in the rear (south) facade has been installed and basement windows have been repaired and reglazed. None of these alterations have seriously marred the original exterior appearance.

Despite changes similar to those in Putnam Hall, (#1) Old Main retains much of its original oak woodwork and pressed metal ceilings on the second floor; (#6) Ceres Hall

16 Interview with Peggy Bladwo, Buildings and Grounds Department, North Dakota State University, October 19, 1982, based upon information from individual building files.

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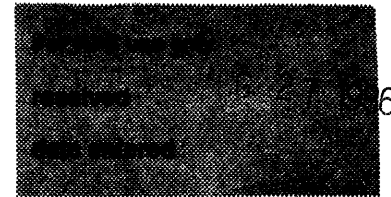
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still has original oak wainscotting and a large tongue and grooved panelled girls gymnasium on the top floor; (#3) South Engineering retains pink marble base boards, oak doors, and a pressed metal ceiling in the front entry, and oak moldings, pink and grey patterned terrazo floors and pressed metal ceilings on the first floor. These original interior details generally remain despite lowered ceilings, acoustical panels, and stairway and elevator alterations to accommodate handicapped regulations.

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by two years. A disastrous fire in 1893 destroyed most of downtown Fargo, and attracted architectural firms from surrounding states to help with the rebuilding. One of these, the Minneapolis firm of Orff and Joralemon, had established second office in Fargo and was actively engaged in erecting several business blocks downtown. The Board of the Agricultural college chose Orff and Joralemon to construct several campus buildings in 1893: (#2) Old Engineering (then known as Mechanic Arts); Francis Hall; a dormitory designed in a similar style to (#2) Mechanic Arts, which sat north of the present location of (#9) Morrill Hall; and a frame barn and farmhouse west of (#12) the field House for the experiment station.¹⁹ They also completed the third floor of Old Main. Of these 1893 projects on the campus, only (#2) Old Engineering survives.

Under the administration of President John H. Worst (1895-1916) the college passed through its formative stages. Worst was a practical farmer, politician, and firm administrator. In 1883 he homesteaded in Emmons County, Dakota Territory, then served as county superintendent of public schools from 1883 until 1889, when he was elected state senator for two terms. In 1889 he was elected lieutenant governor. Defeated in his reelection for that office, Worst was given the presidency of the Agricultural College in 1895. As chief administrator of the Agricultural College, he combined political connections, good public speaking, an honorary L.L.D. degree from Ashland College, Ohio, which he had attended, and his practical experience from farming.²⁰

Under Worst's administration, legislative appropriations gradually provided for new buildings. In 1899, a small addition on the west side was made to (#2) the Mechanic Arts building. In 1897, a frame drill hall, called the Armory, was erected from plans by Hancock Brothers, and used for military training, physical education, and campus gatherings. Later renamed Festival hall, it sat west of (#13) the Health Center, until it was razed in the summer of 1982 for a short term parking lot. The south wing of Science Hall (#4), now Minard Hall, was erected in 1901 as part of a plan to construct the building in three stages. It originally housed Biology, Horticulture, and Geology. In 1905, President Worst was successful in securing Andrew Carnegie funds to construct a library (#5). Carnegie donated \$18,400 of the \$23,000 needed. Two of the largest campus buildings, (#3) South Engineering and (#6) Ceres Hall were erected in 1907 and 1909-10, respectively. Ceres was built to meet the growing demand for teachers of domestic science (home economics) in the state and had a women's dormitory on the upper two floors with a girls gymnasium in the attic. South Engineering was devoted to classrooms and laboratories in mechanical, civic, and steam engineering and

19 "State Appropriations - Building Account," Second Biennial Report of the Agricultural College, 1893-94, pp. 54-55.

20 Hunter, p. 32.

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physics. The old (#2) Mechanics Arts buildings was remodelled and converted to heavy machinery, shops, and a forge when the Engineering Department moved into its new quarters in (#3) South Engineering in 1907, and the two buildings were connected by a passage.

Ladd Hall (#7) was the third chemistry building constructed in 1910 after the second chemistry building burned. It is closely associated with Professor Edwin F. Ladd, who helped design the accommodations and interior arrangements to suit the needs of his department. Ladd was one of the original professors hired by the college in 1890. He served the institution in various capacities until 1921. Ladd began in the Chemistry Department and was chairman by the time (#7) Ladd Hall was constructed. During the five years from 1916-21, Ladd served the Agricultural College as acting President. From 1921 until his death in 1925, Ladd was a North Dakota State Senator.

During the years of his association with the Agricultural College, Ladd championed pure food and drug legislation. He became the State Food Commissioner in 1905 after his efforts led to a State Food and Drugs Department, and State Chemist, with offices at the college, positions he held until 1921. During World War I, Ladd served as Federal Foods Administrator. He was also concurrently State Oil Inspector, State Hotel Inspector, and State Grain Inspector. Ladd's efforts resulted in enforcing legislation in regard to use of chemical preservatives, use of coal tar products, and honesty in labeling. His interest in wheat, the major cash crop in the Red River Valley in 1890, was a lifelong passion. Through investigations at the experimental flour mill he installed at the college in 1907, Ladd showed that the prevalent discrimination against durum wheat was scientifically unfounded.

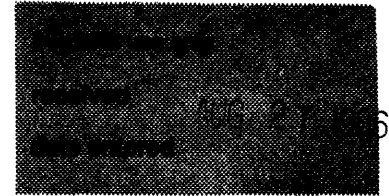
Armed with his chemist's background and experiment investigations, and a knack for publicity, Ladd championed a simple standard of wheat grading which benefited farmers shortchanged by millers and elevator operators; exposed the contaminants in the paint industry; and helped frame the 1905 state paint inspection law. By 1913, Ladd boasted that the Department of Chemistry and his campaign for pure food and drug laws had involved him in numerous lawsuits with the whiskey ring, meat packers, millers, and the paint industry and that, for a two year period, he never went to bed without a libel suit or an injunction, or both, hanging over his head.²¹

The Agricultural College is associated with other pioneers in scientific farming with whom the historic buildings on campus are associated. Henry L. Bolley, professor of biology from 1890-1946, was a pioneer in breeding disease resistant plants by exposing successive generation of flax to flax wilt in his plots at the Experiment Station. Having conquered flax wilt, Bolley went on to prove his theory that potato scab was caused by a parasite which could be controlled. In 1897, he recommended four treatments to control wheat smut. Bolley was appointed State Seed Commissioner in

²¹ Hunter, pp. 48-50; Grant, 18-36; Crawford, 507-08.

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1909; he formulated North Dakota's pure seed law and enforced it for the next twenty years. Bolley "was one of the original and aggressive advocates of barberry eradication"²² as a federal law requiring the removal of the common barberry.

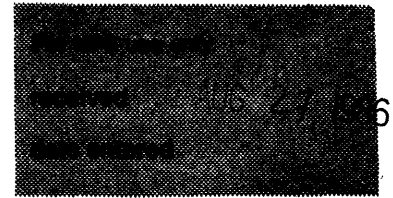
Clare Bailey Waldron, professor of horticulture and dean of agriculture, 1890-1940, outlined a campaign to control the menace of grasshoppers, which had periodically swarmed over the midwest. Assisted by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways, Waldron's program checked the grasshopper menace in time. It was Waldron who personally planted nearly every original tree and shrub on the campus in 1891-92. Waldron's interest in landscaping led to a position as one of Fargo's first park board commissioners in 1910. He also landscaped parks at many North Dakota towns (Towner, Valley City, Casselton, Horace), cemeteries (Bismarck, Valley City, Mayville), and state institutions (State Teachers College, Minot; School for the Deaf, Devils Lake; School for the Blind, Bathgate).²³

The administration of President John L. Coulter (1921-29) marks the end of the pioneering phase of the Agricultural College. By 1921, the value of scientific farming was well established and the Agricultural College had a solid four-year liberal arts program. In 1922, the college was able to put most of the School of Agriculture under one roof with the erection of (#9) Morrill Hall. The Departments of Agronomy, Soil Science, Animal Husbandry, Farm Management and Economics, Horticulture, Forestry, Agricultural Engineering and Entomology took up their new quarters here. Despite belt-tightening by the state legislature, the Practice House, now (#10) the Alba Bales House, was erected the same year and used as a home management residence. It was a laboratory for students in home economics where senior girls in the department spent their last year. Coulter's administration saw little in the way of gains to the physical plant, but departments of instruction grew slowly but steadily and duplication of efforts between the Experiment Station and School of Agriculture were eliminated.

During the 1930s, the Agricultural College suffered from the depression which had severely hit the farmers of North Dakota. However, student enrollment increased twenty-five percent in the three years before 1931. The state, favorably impressed, had made funds available for the north wing of (#9) Morrill Hall in 1929. Two new buildings were major additions to the campus in 1930-31. Churchill Hall (#11), a men's dormitory, and the new Physical Education and Armory (#12) were built near each other at the northeast end of campus, following the landscaping plans of the Morrill and Nichols 1921-22 plan for the campus (see #7, Description). The other major addition to the North Dakota State University district prior to World War II was (#13) the Nelson Health Center, erected in 1939 with about \$20,000 of accumulated student fees and about \$15,000 of W.P.A. funds. Plans were drawn up by Paul Jones, Fargo architect and former faculty member, and supervised by T. L. Hanson, head of the Department of Architecture.

22 Hunter, p. 47.

23 Engel, pp. 43-45.

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The biggest building boom on campus was planned in the late 1940s, a result of the G. I. Bill and post-war prosperity. In 1930 student enrollment was about 1,400. By 1947, it had grown to 2,350 students. New buildings included: (#15) the President's House, (#14) the new library, three buildings around the new quadrangle (Home Economics (1955), Dinan Hall (1952), and Memorial Union (1952), and (#20) Agricultural Engineering (1950). Later additions to the district include: (#18) Dunbar Hall (1964), and (#19) Burgum Hall. But the bulk of new campus construction since 1950 has occurred north and west of the district.

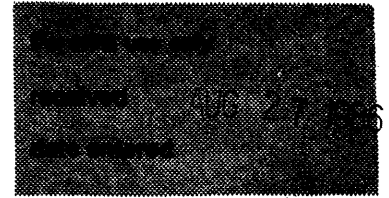
The North Dakota State University district has an architectural coherence which is not accidental. Several architectural firms designed two or more buildings in the district. Of the twenty buildings in the district, George and Walter Hancock, Fargo architects, built (#1) Old Main, and (#6) Ceres Hall. The Hancocks had an extensive practice throughout Montana and North Dakota with a branch office in Bozeman. They are known for their designs for Episcopal Churches, business blocks in Fargo, and several buildings at Jamestown (North Dakota) Hospital and State School at Grafton. Morrill Hall (#9) was built in a rectilinear style by Keith and Kurke in 1922. It was designed to be compatible with two Orff and Joralemon buildings nearby: (#2) Old Engineering and Francis Hall (razed) which was located north of Morrill in 1922.

Frederick W. Keith designed the 1917-18 central portion of (#4) Minard Hall. William F. Kurke, a consulting architect with Joseph Bell DeRemer from Grand Forks and Holabird and Root of Chicago, designed the North Dakota State Capitol, a tall skyscraper erected in 1931. Within the North Dakota State University district, Kurke also designed the 1929-30 north wing of (#9) Morrill Hall; (#14) the new library, (#15) the President's House, (#11) Churchill Hall, and the north wing of (#4) Minard Hall. William C. Albrant of Fargo, designed the original portion of (#4) Minard Hall and the 1905 (#5) Carnegie Library in the Classical Revival style. Following his death at a young age in 1905, the firm of Haxby and Gillespie (Gillespie was Albrant's brother-in-law and heir to Albrant's practice) designed (#7) Ladd Hall. Haxby and Gillespie are best remembered in Fargo for the classically-ornamental A.O.U.W. Hall in Fargo, which is listed on the National Register. Milton Earl Beebe, another Fargo architect, designed (#3) South Engineering in a buff yellow brick and Classical Revival style which carried the light brick color scheme set by (#1) Old Main, and the buff color scheme, brick and sandstone materials, and style of (#4) Minard, (#5) Putnam, and (#6) Ceres. Beebe practiced throughout North Dakota designing many frame cottages and houses in Fargo, a hospital in Valley City, a building for Concordia College in Moorhead, Minnesota, and the Grand Pacific Hotel in Bismarck.

Other design elements in the district add to the overall coherence. For example, the Tuscan columns of (#5) Putnam echo the Tuscan columns of (#3) South Engineering and (#6) Ceres Hall. The Palladian motif is used on both (#3) South Engineering and (#4) Minard Hall. Within the district, the predominant scheme is buff brick and red trim. Ladd Hall (#7) was the first building to deviate with red brick. The other red brick buildings in the district are: (#10) Alba Bales House, (#20) Agricultural Engineering, (#18) Dunbar Hall, (#15) the President's House, (#9) Morrill Hall, (#13) C.I. Nelson Health Center, and (#8) Horticulture. However, the red brick buildings do not detract

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seriously from the district because of the red and brown stone trim on earlier structures. Non-contributing buildings in the district, such as (#19) Burgum Hall, echo the buff brick scheme, although they are stylistically intrusive.

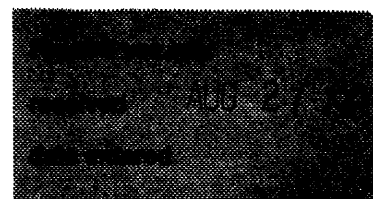
The North Dakota State University nomination district boundaries do not coincide with a particular historic campus plan because the campus had several plans, each only partially carried out before the campus assumed its present shape. The district's geographical bounds and temporal limits distinguish the historic campus area from the 310 acre plot to the north and west, donated in 1949. That additional acreage provided room for growth which consequently allowed for preservation of the integrity of materials, location, setting, feeling, and association in the historic portion of campus.

The completion of the field house in 1931 forms a logical point at which to distinguish the properties which contribute to the time and place of the district. Later buildings such as (#14) the library and (#15) the President's House are linked geographically to older edifices through their proximity and aesthetically through their design by William F. Kurke, who enjoys more architectural representatives on campus than any other designer. However, since these later buildings designed by Kurke were built during post-World War II expansion of the campus which began in 1949, they represent a later developmental phase and are assigned a noncontributing status. Also excluded from contributing status within the district are structures erected after 1950, which, as (#20) Agricultural Engineering, that have functional appearing brick exteriors and short heights that distinguish them from earlier constructions. The later structures are more akin to those located north and west of the district.

The new areas differ from the district in a number of ways. Buildings there, arranged in a regular grid pattern lined by less mature landscaping, are designed to accommodate vehicular traffic. These perceptible differences in the landscaping and design between the district and the newer part of campus support district boundaries and assignment of contributing status for buildings.

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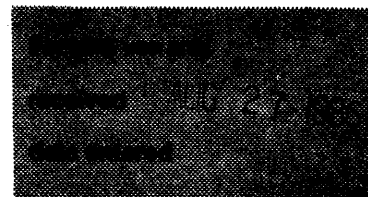
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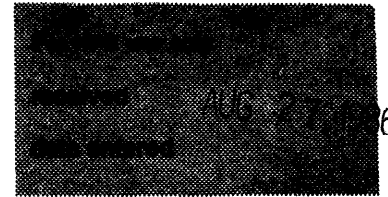
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From the center point of the intersection of 12th Avenue North and North University Drive north 40 feet and west 33 feet; thence north 1837.5 feet along the west edge of University Drive to a point at the southwest corner of the pedestrian walk northeast of the (#12) Field House; from there to a point 250 feet west; thence south 675 feet along the east side of the service road, crossing Campus Avenue, to the sidewalk on the south side of Campus Avenue. From there, the boundary travels west 62.5 feet to the east side of the east quadrangle sidewalk; thence, south 587.5 feet along the sidewalk; then west 150 feet across the lawn north of the (#13) Health Center; then south 225 feet to a point at the south side of Administration Avenue. From Administration Avenue, the boundary follows the south curb west then curving north along Administrative Avenue until it meets the south sidewalk at the intersection with Campus Avenue. From there it travels west 262.5 feet along the south sidewalk of Campus Avenue to the east sidewalk of West College Street (at the southeast intersection of West College Street and Campus Avenue). From there, the boundary travels south 450 feet; then west 300 feet, crossing West College Street along the north side of (#9) Morrill Hall; thence jogging south 450 feet and east 225 feet around the Powerhouse; then south again 162.5 feet to the rear (west of) (#4) Minard Hall; then 250 feet east to a point on the east side of West College Street. From there, it travels south along the sidewalk on the east side of West College Street 212.5 feet to the intersection with the north sidewalk on 12th Avenue North and thence east 950 feet to the place of beginning at the northwest corner of 12th Avenue North and University Drive.

See Map 1. The campus is entirely located on unplatted land and buildings have no building addresses.

